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LATVIAN COMMUNIST PARTY HOLDS
TENTH CONGRESS

The Party organization of the Republic has grown very powerful and as of 1 January 1949 the number of Communists was 31,203, including 25,489 members and 5,714 candidates.

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CLASSIFICATION

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An important factor in strengthening the Party organization of the Republic was a correct distribution of Party forces. The Central Committee concentrated on the most important phases in the life of the Republic, one of which was agriculture. A large number of Communists were sent to work in the villages, so that while there were only 90 Communists in the villages as of 1 January 1945, their number had risen to 4,850 by 1 January 1949. The Party organized 491 primary organizations in rural areas. Volost' Party organs played an important part in this. Another means of strengthening the supervision of Party organizations was the division of certain uyezds and rayons into smaller units. Riga, Valka, Daugavpils, Rezekne, Madona, and Valmiera Uyezds, for example, were subdivided, as well as the Kirovskiy Rayon in the city of Riga. Volost' Party committees in the villages, which were formed on the basis of a resolution of TsK(b) in July 1947, were also important in improving the work of Party organizations. There were 171 volost' Party committees in the Republic as of 1 January 1949.

The work of Party organizations was greatly stimulated by the reports and elections of leading Party organs held from October to December 1948. Approximately 28,000 Communists, or over 90 percent of the total number of members, took part in the meetings and conferences, and over 15,000 Communists participated in discussions following reports.

A total of 4,000 Party members were elected to leading Party organs. The Party Central Committee and local Party organizations did a great deal toward creating and strengthening the soviets. The village executive committees, organized in 1945, brought the organs of Soviet power closer to the peasant classes. The elections to local soviets held in January 1948 considerably increased their authority and strengthened the ties between the soviets and the working population. Over 25,000 deputies were elected to the local soviets. These, plus the active members working in permanent commissions, and the team-farm representatives, add up to a total of 50,000 workers, farmers, kolkhoz farmers, intelligentsia, and employees who are taking an active part in public and political life.

The Komsomol organization of the Republic, under the leadership of the Party organization, has grown enormously and now numbers 45,000 members. The Komsomol is a staunch supporter of Party organizations in carrying through all economic and political measures. However, the activity of Komsomol organizations is still inadequate in many ways, and a great number of resolutions are passed and not put into practice. The Central Committee of the Komsomol of Latvia is not closely enough connected with local organizations.

An important link connecting the Party with wide masses of working people are the trade unions, which number around 300,000 members. The activity of trade unions also has serious shortcomings, mainly, the lack of proper political trend and insufficient political education of their members.

The work of leading Party organs in the Republic is far from satisfactory. Many good resolutions are passed, but are not systematically put into practice. Insufficient attention is paid to the qualifications of new party members, and there have been cases where new members were inadequately prepared and not sufficiently investigated.

The strengthening of Party organizations and improvement of internal Party work are the most important questions of the entire Party activity.

In order to deal successfully with problems of collectivization and strengthen the existing kolkhozes, it is necessary to transfer some Communists from the cities to the villages, in order to give the required backing to local primary Party organizations.

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During the years 1944-1945, 9,453 persons were chosen for leading posts in the central Party organization, local Party and Soviet agencies, and economic organizations and establishments. This number included around 8,000 Latvians, or 77 percent.

There is a large turnover of personnel in uyezd and city committees of the Party, as well as in the TsK KP(b) of Latvia. More stability in administrative personnel will depend on a better selection of leading workers and a more efficient training program.

A Party school with a one-year course was established in 1945, and later changed into a 2-year Republic Party school. During the last few years, 1,143 persons were trained by the Party school and other courses. At present, a large number of leading workers are in training. Eight persons are studying at the Academy of Social Sciences and subordinate courses, 18 persons at the Higher Party School of TsK VKP(b), 325 persons at the Republic Party School, and 40 persons in 9-month training courses. The correspondence department of the Higher Party School of TsK VKP(b) has 46 students.

The importance of ideological work of Party organizations under present conditions is growing extremely important. The gradual transition from Socialism to Communism requires widespread educational work among the masses. It is necessary to overcome all survivals of capitalism in the minds of the people. This is especially important in Latvia, which started its socialistic development later than the other Soviet Republics.

Propaganda work in the Republic is still inadequate. A great number of Communists have not received political education. For example, in the Valka Uyezd two thirds of the Communists had not been properly indoctrinated; in the Valmiera organization, one half; and in the city of Riga, the percentage of propagandists attending seminars was 40-50 percent.

A great deal of attention has been given to publishing in the Republic. Four volumes of the Works of V. I. Lenin and eight volumes of the Works of I. V. Stalin were published in the Latvian language. The Short Course on the History of VKP(b) was published in 126,000 copies.

The Republic has at present 10 Republic papers, 29 uyezd and city papers, and 9 periodicals. While the press has done much to help Party organizations in the education of workers, much remains to be done to overcome survivals of the past. There is still much opposition and a struggle between the old and the new. Survivals of capitalism are expressed in the striving for personal property, political indifference, bureaucracy, national prejudices, religious superstitions, etc.

A. A. Nikonov, Chairman of the Mandate Commission, in a report before the Congress stated that elections of delegates to the Tenth Congress of KP(b) of Latvia were held by secret vote and in full conformity with instructions of TsK VKP(b). A total of 489 voting delegates were elected to the Congress and 105 advisory delegates. Fourteen delegates did not appear for valid reasons.

The total number of voting delegates included 38 percent workers, 7 percent farmers, 55 percent employees. Of the total number of delegates, 140 had higher education, 59 incomplete higher education, and 183 secondary school education; 166 delegates had special political education and 12 delegates finished the Higher Party School of TsK VKP(b) and the Republic Party School.

Among the delegates, there were representatives of 11 nationalities, including 53 percent Latvians, 36 percent Russians, and 11 percent of various other nationalities. Ten percent of the voting delegates were women.

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Thirty-five delegates had been Party members since 1917, 61 since 1918-1920, 127 since 1921-1930, 113 since 1931-1940, 73 since 1941-1945, and 30 since 1946 and later. There were 33 workers in the field of culture, science, and art, including 13 teachers, 6 academicians and professors, 4 artists, and 5 writers.

CONGRESS ELECTS PARTY MEMBERS AND OFFICIALS -- Sovetskaya Latvija, No 23, 28 Jan 49

The Congress elected 69 members and 17 candidates for membership in the TsK KP(b) of Latvia by secret ballot at the 27 January session. The following were elected members of the TsK KP(b) of Latvia: Avotin, Ya. G.; Amerik, E. Ya.; August, O. M.; Augshkap, Ya. P.; Afanas'yev, I. N.; Afonin, P. A.; Bagramyan, I. Kh.; Baranov, A. I.; Bisseneck, M. Ya.; Bondarenko, A. S.; Bumber, Ya. F.; Burtnek, E. M.; Vavere, O. A.; Valdman's, O. P.; Yalieskain, P. L.; Vanags, Ya. F.; Vaynberg, E. F.; Vende, Yu. Yu.; Vol'tman, K. Ya.; Voronin, F. N.; Gayle, G. I.; Graudin, K. M.; Davydov, I. A.; Damberg, V. F.; Deglav, A. F.; Deglav, F. Yu.; Desmitnek, I. I.; Dubovich, E. V.; Dums, A. A.; Yovlov, N. S.; Zhidelis, F. Ya.; Zhukov, P. G.; Zaikin, I. M.; Zutis, P. D.; Kalnberzin, Ya. E.; Kaulin, K. Ya.; Kirkhenshteyn, A. M.; Korenyugin, N. G.; Krumin'sh, V. K.; Kukayn, A. O.; Latsis, V. T.; Lebedev, M. F.; Latsis, V. P.; Litvinov, P. Ya.; Mikis, A. Ya.; Mishutin, A. M.; Naumenko, N. F.; Nikonov, A. A.; Novik, A. A.; Novikov, K. A.; Ozolin', K. M.; Orlov, G. S.; Ostrov, Ya. P.; Paldinya, E. Ya.; Pel'she, A. Ya.; Plesum, P. P.; Paudon, M. Ya.; Privert, A. Kh.; Rogov, I. V.; Sokolov, P. I.; Spalva, A. Ya.; Strod, O. O.; Titov, F. Ye.; Feoktistov, V. I.; Freyberg, V. Ya.; Shanin, I. V.; Shits, K. L.; Eglit, A. P.

The following were elected candidates for membership in the TsK KP(b) of Latvia: Ankupe, E. F.; Arzumanova, E. P.; Busheneks, A. A.; Vindedz, A. Ya.; Gur'yanov, G. G.; Zuznach, Zh. F.; Karavayev, A. T.; Katsen, Ya. B.; Kurbatov, N. V.; Ponomarev, N. A.; Pugo, K. Ya.; Sulaynis, P. I.; Tikhvinskiy, I. V.; Trinkler, I. I.; Chabis, Z. V.; Shalayev, N. G.; Eglit, N. P.

An Auditing Commission of nine members was also elected by secret vote: Apin, F. P.; Caylis, E. P.; Gulyanitskiy, S. M.; Zandman-Klayn, A. P.; Kraus, A. A.; Paakevich, B. E.; Siketulis, A. Ya.; Yurshevitch, A. V.; Yablonskiy, A. Ya.

The Tenth Congress of TsK KP(b) of Latvia closed on 27 January 1949.

The first plenum of TsK KP(b) of Latvia was held on 27 January. The plenum elected as the first secretary of TsK KP(b) of Latvia Ya. E. Kalnberzin, second secretary F. Ye. Titov, secretaries of TsK KP(b) of Latvia A. A. Nikonov, A. Ya. Pel'she, P. Ya. Litvinov.

The following were elected members of the Bureau of TsK KP(b) of Latvia: Ya. E. Kalnberzin, V. T. Latsis, F. Ye. Titov, A. M. Kirkhenshteyn, I. Kh. Bagramyan, A. A. Nikonov, P. Ya. Litvinov, A. Ya. Pel'she, A. A. Novik, K. A. Novikov, K. M. Ozolin', I. A. Davydov, and F. Yu. Deglav.

Candidates for membership in the Bureau of TsK KP(b) of Latvia were: A. P. Eglit, K. Ya. Vol'tman, V. K. Krumin'sh.

The plenum confirmed the department heads of TsK KP(b) of Latvia. Head of the propaganda department is O. O. Strod, agricultural department A. I. Baranov, department of heavy industry I. V. Shanin, department of light industry Z. V. Chabis, transport department I. N. Afanas'yev, administrative department Ya. B. Katsen, planning, finance, and trade department A. Ya. Vindedz.

The plenum confirmed K. M. Ozolin' as editor of the newspaper Tsinya, I. A. Davydov as editor of Sovetskaya Latvija, and Ya. F. Bumber as editor of the periodical Bol'shevik Sovetskoy Latvii.

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